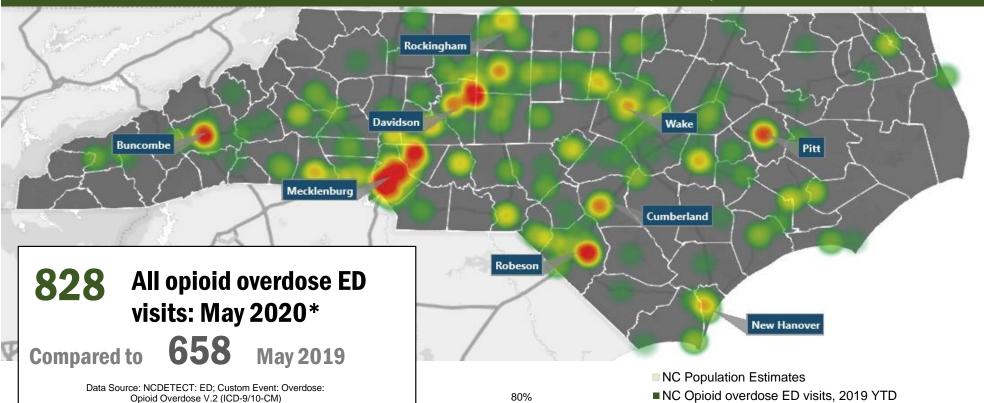
## ALL OPIOID OVERDOSE ED VISITS: NORTH CAROLINA, MAY 2020\*

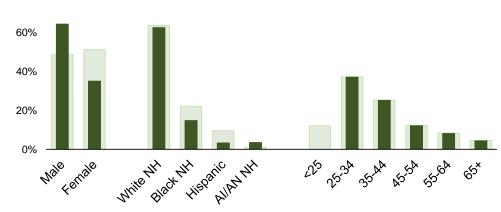


The highest counts by city of residence occurred in:

Mecklenburg, Buncombe, Wake, Guilford, and Durham counties.

The highest rates of visits (≥10) per 100,000 residents occurred in:

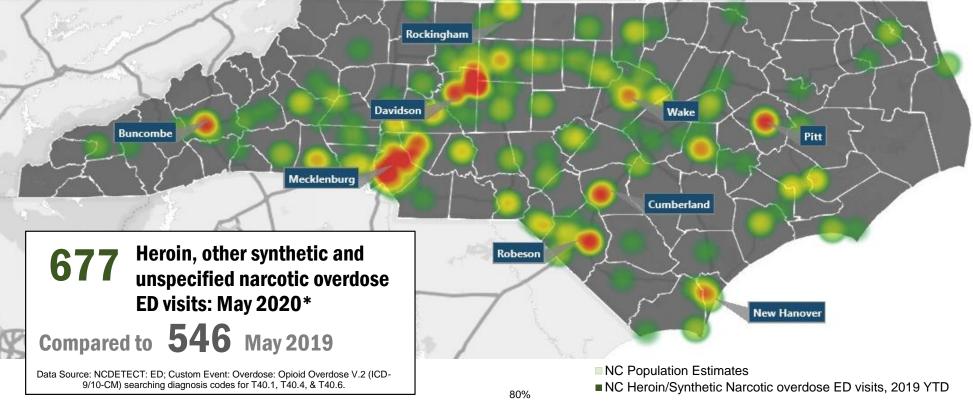
Robeson (28.8), Richmond (24.5), Rockingham (24.3), Stanly (17.7), and Cleveland (17.4) counties.



**Note:** NH(Non Hispanic). Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of an opioid overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents.\*Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specific poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes.



## HEROIN AND OTHER SYNTHETIC/ UNSPECIFIED NARCOTIC OVERDOSE ED VISITS, MAY 2020\*

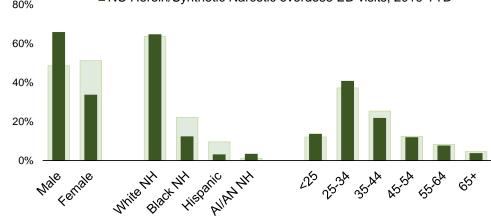


The highest counts by city of residence occurred in:

Mecklenburg, Wake, Guilford, Buncombe, and Durham counties.

The highest rates of visits (≥10) per 100,000 residents occurred in:

Robeson (22.8), Rockingham (16.5), Davidson (13.8), and Randolph (13.3) counties.



**Note:** NH(Non Hispanic). Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of a heroin or other synthetic narcotic overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. \*Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specific poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes.

